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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION  
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE  
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SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT  
QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

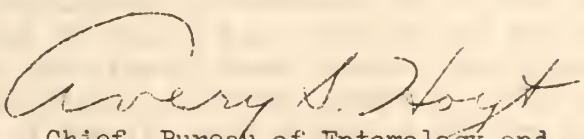
OHIO

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of Ohio and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for Ohio gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants, as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock or plant-quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and  
Plant Quarantine

OHIO

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements  
(Ohio Plant Pest Law, effective Oct. 21, 1949, secs. 1122-1140-6a)

Definition of Nursery Stock.--All hardy deciduous, evergreen, and herbaceous trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbs, whether wild or cultivated, and cuttings, grafts, scions, and buds thereof; and any nonhardy plants or plant parts for sale in other States that require inspection and certification as a condition of entrance. The term, "hardy," shall apply to all plants that can survive through normal winter temperatures of Ohio.

General Shipping Requirements.--Any nonresident nurseryman, dealer, or agent desiring to move nursery stock into Ohio should file a certified copy of his State inspection certificate with the Ohio Director of Agriculture and obtain a certificate permitting him to move nursery stock into the State. The Director of Agriculture is authorized to enter into such reciprocal agreements with other States as he may deem necessary relative to dealing in nursery stock. In the event that a nonresident nurseryman, dealer, or collector of nursery stock sends nursery stock into Ohio without a bona fide advance order and does business in such nursery stock in the State he is required to obtain and carry an Ohio Dealer's License, at a fee of \$20, for each vehicle so operated. Agents of nurserymen and dealers are required to carry Ohio Agent's Certificates obtained through their principals at a fee of \$1.00.

Landscape architects doing business in Ohio should file with the Director of Agriculture, annually before September 15, a sworn statement that they will use or recommend only certified nursery stock.

Nursery stock and collected plants (from their native habitat) must be correctly labeled with either their recognized common or botanical names. All collected plants must be marked as such. It is illegal to offer for sale nursery stock in such weakened condition that it will not grow when given reasonable care.

Each person selling or delivering nursery stock in Ohio must attach a copy of his inspection certificate to the outside of each container sold or delivered. It is unlawful to accept uncertified nursery stock for transportation. The carrier must report the arrival of uncertified nursery stock in Ohio to the Director of Agriculture, stating names and addresses of consignor and consignee and nature of shipment. Delivery shall not be made until such nursery stock is released by the inspector. The shipper will be notified to remove infested or infected nursery stock from the State; if not removed within 10 days, it may be destroyed. Anyone receiving a shipment of imported nursery stock must notify the Director of Agriculture and hold it unopened for inspection.

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Summary of State Plant Quarantines

Virus Diseases, Orange Rust, and Crown Gall of Raspberry  
(Regulation Summary (11th Revision, Jan. 1, 1942),  
Rules and Regulations, 1950)

No raspberry plants may be sold in or moved into Ohio from other States unless certified according to Ohio inspection standards.

Certification of raspberry plants from inspected plantings shall be given only (1) when the planting is inspected twice during the growing season, the first inspection to be completed before June 20, with an interval of at least 30 days before the second inspection, which must be completed by September 15; (2) when 2 percent or less of the plants are found infected with virus diseases or orange rust at the first inspection, and 1 percent or less at the second inspection, and when less than 1 percent are found infected with crown gall on either inspection; (3) when all plants visibly infected with virus diseases or orange rust have been eradicated from the planting immediately following each inspection; and (4) when no infected plantings occur within 15 rods of those certified, provided that orange rust or streak within 15 rods shall not disqualify red raspberries for certification.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on February 1, 1952, by Harold L. Porter, Specialist-In-Charge, Insect and Plant Disease Control, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture.

